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ABBEVILLE C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 72.

POETRY.

The Slave of the Pen.

I weary of the pen, And write not of my own accord; It was my slave, and I was happy then;

Tis now my Lord. I weary of the themes Which the gross multitude pursue ; Who writes for bread must bid all higher dream

His last adieu. Harness the antelope, Burden his neck until it bleed-Trample his fiery spirit, and then hope His former speed.

Life grows a stagnant pool, Green with the drugs of trade and toil; Youth's pure ideals of the beautiful Are lucre's spoil.

I weary of the pen, And write not of my own accord-It was my slave, and I was happy then— Alas 'tis now my Lord.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.] How we do things Here. GREENVILLE, Ala., September 15, 1854.

Editors of the Press: Supposing that your columns are not crowded at this season of the year, I offer you a column which will illustrate the state of society in our little village. The subject of it is a tale of blood and murder, but an acquaintance with the enormities of the case will deliver it of all its otherwise harrowing features. It is creditable to human nature that the murder of a human being seldom fails to excite a feeling of pity for the victim, and horror and indignation against the perpetrator. This case, however, was a signal exception. De spite the horrid concomitants of the tragedy, there was not the slightest manifestation of pity or regret, but a universal feeling of gratification openly and freely expressed .-There was a buoyant feeling of relief from a terror that had long oppressed the people Every man felt a renewed assurance of se curity to his person and property.

The name of the victim was JAMES WIL-MAMS. With a bold hand and subtle cunning, he had overawed the courts and evaded the laws. He was a Napoleon in his way; as ingenious in the conception of his plans, as he was successful in their execution. He was familiar with the law of evidence in criminal cases, and by some means or other either excluded it altogether or rendered it inconclusive. He had a numer-table to rejoice at the removal of a pestilence, though it walks in human shape.

The man who killed him is esteemed a public of the Blue Riage Road, another table to rejoice at the removal of a pestilence, though it walks in human shape.

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The man who killed him is esteemed a public of the Blue Riage Road, another table to rejoice at the removal of a pestilence, though it walks in human shape. or other either excluded it altogether or him the double assistance of executing his The man who killed him is esteemed a pubplans, and being swift witnesses to swear lie benefactor. No one knows, or cares to ute to the Railways of Georgia. At presanything that he wished to have sworn. know, who did the act, and the secret if ent, freights from Nashville to Charleston, grades, and without tunneling, and through When he wished to whip or kill anybody, known could not be extorted by any pro- or any other point in South Carolina, must pass over the Western and Atlantic Railwhere his crowd was gathered, and then to commence a fight with them. If his side was about to be whipped, he pitched in. In this way there was no evidence against him. And he rebutted the evidence of the its boldness and truthfulness; for these are prosecutor by a cloud of witnesses of his indeed rarely ventured upon in such notices.

Decrepid o'd men, and travellers even. were attacked, insulted, and cruelly beaten by him, without the least provocation. No one dared to interfere at the peril of his life.
He debanched man's daughters in their own
houses, and threatened to kill them if they L Presentments were cometime by the grand jury, for no man dared wa seem to proscente. But these we evaded. He attempted to kill a d and the blow missed his heart only to chance of glancing off by striking a Witnesses did not often dare to appear He told them that if they mould cut their throats. The Solicawed. He told him that if he cases against him he would cut is deed shreat. This need not excite sur-For men will do their duty when they know if will out them their lives. J se is a Judge or Solicitors in

WILLIAMS also was wounded, and confined for several weeks. So hot was the indignato hang him and his brother instanter. Col. P. proposed to addressed the people, standing on the grave of the deceased, and urge as to be able to walk out in his piazza.-While taking a drink of water, he was shot, by some person unknown, from a hidder place. It was a deadly shot. One buckshot went directly through his neck, four shattered his arm and ranged through his back, two went through his abdomen, and some more through his thighs. I heard the upon the floor, apparently dead. In a few minutes he revived, and was very cool and not be expected that, in the selection of a t upon its defense. But this is only my entimentality. There was but one question a hundred times reiterated, in various im now is "recta linema optia." forms: "Are you certain he will die?" "Have they got him?" "Is there no chance ance from the doctor and others who had would die. In about two hours these assurances were verified by the welcome announcement of his death. Thus was he "Cut off even in the blossom of his sin,

Unhouseled, disappointed, uaneled, No reckoning made, but sent to his account With all his imperfections on his head."

[From play of Hamlet, act 2, scene 5. It is true his death was a public necessity. The only regret can be that he did not die by the public hangman rather than by a

I send you the account of the tragedy published in the next issue of the village paper. It is a good, honest, free spoken obituary, and deserves to be commended for The fiercest storm your predecessor in editorship eyer encountered was raised by an honest obituary. I leave the balance to be told by the extract from the village paper.

Yours, in kindness, YONKERS. Homicips.—On monday week our citi zens were thrown into a state of excited confusion by a deed, the bold daring and mystery of which will seldom find a paral-lel. About four o'clock on the evening of the day in question, James Williams was shot in his own piazza, by some person or persons unknown. He lingered for about an hour and then expired. The veil of mys-tery which hangs over this transaction is impenetrable. There is no clue or trace by which to detect the actor or actors, Even the point from which the shooting was done is not definitely known; and every hing is left to surmise, which gives birth to various and widely contradictory supposi-tions. The firing of guns in different parts of the town being so common an occur-resse, the report of the fatal firing above al-laded to caused no remark, and hence the fallure to definitely locate the sound. The first notes of alarm lesued from the house

since come to our knowledge going far to show that he was arming himself for mischief. None could consider themselves safe tion of the people that many were willing from a sudden and violent death, and a feeling of apprehension oppressed, like an incuhus, every member of our community. Can it be wondered at, then, that our citizens them to immediate vengeance. More timid death, and that he should go down to his should experience a feeling of relief at his counsels, however, prevailed. In about grave unsighed for, unregretted? We dethree weeks Williams had so far recovered sire not to aggravate harsh feelings at his memory. He is gone, and so let the grave close over the remembrance of his deeds.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Charleston Mercury.] Blue Ridge Railroad.

The interesting communication below is from one of the first citizens of East Tennessee, and not only his statements are thordischarge of the gun and the shricks of his oughly reliable, but his opinions come with all the authority of experience and high intelligence.

telligence.
To the Editors of the Mercury: It canrational in his conversation. He said the route for a railway of such vast consequence man who shot him had acted cowardly in to the commerce of the country as that must not giving him a chance, and expressed a be which will unite the seaboard at Charleshope to "meet him again at Phillipi." It great North-west, no conflicts of interest or was the first assassination I had ever seen, judgement are to arise. These conflicts proand I could not but feel a strange emotion. ceed from various causes, some of which the am always disposed to see a fair, open greatest skill in civil engineering, or the fight. Even if a man does not strictly deserve it, it is more courageous and noble to give him an equal and open fight. I could son, no matter what, believe or insist, that not kill the most deadly reptile without giv- such a line of railway should be located ng it first a declaration of war, and putting through the district in which they reside, or by their Court House. The time was when such considerations controlled railroad companies, but that day has passed, and the max-

These reflections have been suggested by the perusal of lengthy articles to which my "Have they got him?" "Is there no chance for him to recover?" These questions were satisfactorily answered by a positive assu31st ult. That journal, by the errors into which it has fallen, has prompted me, as a examined his wounds that he certainly Tennesseean, feeling some solicitute with reference to the enterprise proposed to be achieved by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, of your State, to say a few words in

reply to its facts and arguments.

The chief error into which the Spartan has fallen, arises from the statement of the editor that the Blue Ridge Company pro-pose to construct their Road to Knoxville, as the only point in Tennessee, and thence to Louisville and Cincinnati, a railway connection is to be provided. This is not the fact. While this is one end to be attained by the construction of the Blue Ridge Road, anoroad, (owned exclusively by the State of Georgia, and so managed as to subserve especially Georgia interests,) a distance of one hundred and forty miles; and so soon as the Memphis and Charteston Road is completed, the same may be said of freights resources, &c. &c., would say, that if it be ington, it is said, never passed a little child from Memphis to Charleston. Thus it is that Georgia may, notwithstanding the City of Charleston has a large amount of stock in both the Nashville and Chattaneoga Road, and the Memphis and Charleston Road, discriminate, as has been the case, against Charleston, and in favor of points any consideration, either now or hereafter, in Georgia. This difficulty could not be when other Roads will have their terminus obvisted in the slightest degree, by adopting the route proposed by the Spartan, and at the same time defeating the construction of the Blue Ridge Road. The Nashville and Chatatnooga, and the Memphis and Charles-ton Roads, may be said to have their South-eastern terminus at Chattanooga. From Chattanooga to Cleveland, a point on the East Tennessee and Georgia Road, means are provided, and contracts will soon be made to construct a railway, the distance bemade to construct a railway, the distance being about thirty, miles. From Cleveland, or any other point which may be deemed best, on the East Tennessee and Georgis Road, to such point as may be selected on the line of the Blue Ridge Road in Tennessee, a railway is proposed to be constructed, a charter has been obtained, the Company organized, and the work will be commenced. soon as the construction of the Blue Ridge Road is in such a state of forward ness as will justify it. So that from Chat-tancoga to Claco, the point already selected as the point of junction with the Blue Ridge Road, the distance will not exceed ninety-six miles o from Oltico to

and helpless. An old man who attempted to part them was also so stabbed as to render his ultimate recovery very doubtful.— In gives of better men, for circumstances have the lives of better men, for circumstances have the commentation of the business which will be offer by the common highway, was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway, was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway, was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that point in Tennessee, where the commentation is a stable of the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that the business which will be offer by the common highway was but forty that the business which will be offer by the common highway will be offer by that point in Tennessee, where the commer-cial interests concentrating at Chattanooga, will be willing to meet it, in order that they hands of Georgia politicians, who, to retain two birds with one stone;" certainly the saying will lose none of its odor of economy when applied to the building of Rail-

error as to the relative distances from Charleston to Knoxville, via the Blue Ridge route, and the Spartanburg route. From Charleston to Knoxville, via the Blue Ridge

Aiken to Anderson Anderson to Knoxville

From Charleston to Knoxville This being the actual distance, it is but three miles more than the distance stated by the Spartan from Charleston to Knoxville, via the Spartanburg route: the accuracy of which I can neither admit or gainsay, as it is a route long since abandoned in Ten- having due regard to the honor of the State, nessee, and hence there has been no computation of the distances in that direction by the present generation. No charter for the construction of a Road from Knoxville, in the direction of Spartanburg, has been either obtained or asked for in Tennessco; no State loan has been granted or contemplated for any such Road; no private or public funds are pledged to such Road. While, on the other hand, a liberal charter has been granted in Tennessee for the construction of the Road from Knoxville, upon the route proposed by the Blue Ridge Company, and liberal State, county and private aid has been pledged, and will be furnished to that line; and, at the same time, a liberal charter, with a State loan sufficient to build the bridges and iron and equip the Road, together with large subscriptions of stock, indicate unerringly the speedy construction of a Railway from Knoxville to the Kentucky State line, not through the Cumberland Gap, however, as the Spartan has it, but through Wheeler's Gap, which affords, as an instrumental survey has demonstrated, the only passage except one, viz: Big Creek Gap, through the Cumberland Mountains, with light which, or the Big Creek Gap, five miles east of it, the Railway that is to connect Charleston with Cincinnati must pass.

But the Spartan says that Knoxville is too far West to be in the line from Charleston to Cincinnati. Any one at all familiar with the topography of East Tennessee, its point of business, should not be avoided. But if the place and its business were of such insignificance as not to entitle them to there, it will be impossible, by means of all the funds which can be commanded by the most zealons advocate of the Spartanburg route, within the next quarter of a century, to construct a Road direct from Spartanburg to the Cumberland Gap. I know whereof I write. Tis true that the Tennessee Legislature granted a charter for the construction of a Road from Paint Rock (the point where the French Broad river cuts the line dividing the States of North Carolina and Tennessee) to the Cumberland Gap. Tis also true, that by reason of the system of compensation, or "log rolling," a State loan, amounting to \$1,000,000, dependent upon the grading of the entire road, was made to the company to be organized under the charter; 'tis true also, that the company has been nominally accompany has been nominally accompany. ny has been nominally organized, with the view to "fan into a flame" the spark which view to "fan into a flame" the spark which the Spartan and its coadjutors are endeavoring to kindle; but it is also true, that there is not, and has not, been a bone fide stock subscription sufficient to grade one mile of the road. A year or two since, the East Tennesses and Virginia Railroad Company auxious for the enhancement of the value of its stock, and the extension of its business upon the convulstion of the Road.

Cheek's Cross Roads to Cumperland Gap, by the common highway, was but forty miles, it was impossible to find a line short of sixty miles in length; and this involved the necessity of tunnelling and bridging to such an extent, with such grades and sharp curves, that the route was promptly pronounced impracticable, and no written register to be made by may not any longer be subjected to the annoyances that have attended shipments over a road, the management of which is in the port was deemed necessary to be made by their places, must so conduct its affairs as the engineers. These facts I have in a letter their places, must so conduct its anaits as the engineers. These facts I have in a letter to please the Georgia people. This is one view of the importance of the Blue Ridge They are well known in Kentucky and at Road, which has not occurred to the editor of the Spartan, nor did this necessity exist that that the gentlemen who procured the for the selection of the route adopted at the passage of the charter through the Kentime that those eminent men of former days, tucky Legislature, have no idea of passing of whom he speaks, urged with so much zeal the connection, by railway, of Charleston with the Ohio valley. The Spartan has, I have no doubt, had occasion to quote with approbation the old saw of "killing two birds with one stone;" certainly the because, I am fully advised, and for the property will be a property of the stone of the connection of the connection, by railway, of Charleston with the Cumberland Mountains at the Cumberland Gap, but expect to meet the Knoxville and Kentucky Road, after passing Wheeler's or the Big Creek Gap, at the Kentucky State line. I write thus positively, because, I am fully advised, and for the connection of the connect reason that I deem it proper to prevent, as far as I can, the creation of a false senti-ment in your State as to what is contempla-But the Spartan has fallen into another ted in Tennessee and Kentucky, with reference to this enterprise, so vast in its consequences, not only to the people of those States, but also to the Sonthwestern and

Western country.
So far as the efforts of the Spartan are route, the distance is not, as stated in that journal, 453 miles, but only 400 miles, by computing that line of railway which is to of the Blue Ridge Company to the Legislature of your State for aid, I imagine very little will be accomplished. The time has 120 miles. passsed to say to the Legislature that the great commercial channel between Charleston and the Northwest should not be located as has been done by the Blue Ridge Company. The location has already been recog-nised and approved by the South Carolina Legislature, duringi ts session of 1852, and since, as I understand, by the official acts of Gov. Manning, in his message and otherwise. After all this, certainly the Spartan, as involved in its adhorence to a position once taken, and well taken, would not advise that all which has been done by the city of Charleston and your Legislature, shall not only go for nought, but be repudiated as indiscreet and unworthy of the State. It occurs to a distant, but close observer, of your people, that Sonth Carolinans "are not made of such stuff."

EAST TENNESSEEAN. East Tennessee, August 9, 1854.

Little Children.

Of all men in the world to be avoided, place him in the front rank who has no love for little children, who frowns at their playfulness and repels their caresses. Such a man is more fit for "treason, strategems and spoils," than he who "hath not music n his soul." Saffi, a Persian poet, upon being asked if he were a true poet, replied:
"I love God, I love little children, I love flowers." Christ set his disciples and the world an example, when he took the little children and blessed them; and no man who dislikes children can be a true follower

Is there anything more loveable than a young child—its bright face wreathed with smiles, its clear eyes beaming with love and its whole appearance an index of its purity and sinlesseness? All great and good men have been fond of children. Dr. Watts esteemed his "Infant Poems" as among the most commendable of his works. the country for exportation, or reach a point son, Pollok, Cowper, Campbell, and nearly of distribution, that Knoxville, the principal all the Euglish poets, were fond of children if we are to take their poems as evidence o their characters. Byron was passionately fond of children. He grieves that his un-happy differences with his wife provented him from being with his infant daughter.— Hear him in his address to Ada:

Hear him in his address to Ada:

"To aid thy minds development—to watch
Thy dawn of little joys—to sit and see
Almost thy very growth—to view thee eatch.
Knowledge of objects wonders yet to thee!
To hold thee lightly on a gentle knee,
And print on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss—
This it absuld seem was not reserved for me;
Yet this was in my nature."

Is there, in the language, anything more beautiful than the following picture of child-hood, which occurs in his drama of Cain?

Ges how full of life,

Of strength, of bloom, of beauty, and of joy!
Look! how he laughs and stretches out his arms,
And opens wide his blue eyes upon thine,
To hall his father; while his little form
Flutters as winged with joy. Talk not of pain!
The childless cherubs well might envy theo
The pleasure of a parent."

Is it unnatural that the little child should have drawn a blessing from the unhappy man, stready tempted by the serpent to the commission of a great crime! Blessings on little children, "for of such is the king-dom of heaven." — Cuswille Standard.

MURDER MOST FOUL -- We learn that a man from Abbeville District, S.C., Lanser, was brutally murdered on The Baby.

English or French, one can hardly tell which, is the universal delight, and many a party has been stupid just for the want of one,

In old times, when they used to journey in stages, a lady who had a sweet little child with her could scarcely call it her own the whole way, the gentlemen were so fond of carrying, keeping it. Why, the backelors loved to play with and dandle her on their knees, though at first they might be a little bashful and awkward in taking hold of the strange and unaccustomed thing. But the smile and winning ways of the baby were always irresistible, and sure to overcome at last the most obstinate bachelor. People love babies as they do flowers. Gentlemen especially, who are fond of flowers, like ba-bies, the sweetest of them all, to carry in their hands, just as they would put a carnation in their button-holes.

How babies and butterflies do swarm in summer, to be sure! It is then they are on the wing. Pray, don't try to keep them from flying about and alighting here and there when something strikes their fancy, opening and shutting their hands and wings awhile, then flitting away again. Ye, that have babies! don't go anywhere without them. Better leave your purse behind, it will be less missed. The light of your eyes will be quenched, and your tongue will miss its inspiration. What a literally everlasting topic is the baby? She does this, she did that. Baby laughed in her sleep. Her mother does believe it was because she saw something which one so lately from the skies could only behold. Baby can say this word, and hides away sometimes from her mamma, though all but her nose and eyes are in plain sight.
Ye, who have no baby! get the lawful

ownership of one as soon as possible. You don't know what a fountain of pure felicity it is. She is the light and joy of the whole house. The sweet little creature is the brightest jewel in your cabinet, and ornamental to your drawing-room; the choicest garland in your garden; the most inexhaustible source of entertaining company. There is no solitude where a baby is. Care and trouble disappear at the approach of the happy, laughing little cherub. She is chloroform to your anxieties and exhilarating gas to your pleasures. We adopt the style of advice of a money-loving father to his son, with a change of a word or two—"Procure a baby, friend—honestly, of course, but at any rate be sure and get one." A graceful vine she will be to you in youth, which will support you in the infirmitises of age.—Newark (N. J.) Advertiser

Woman's Patience.

How strange that the patience of Job should be considered so remarkable, when there are so many mothers in this world, whose patience equals, if it does not exceed his. What would Job have done had he been compelled to sit in the house and sew, and knit, and nurse the children, and see that hundreds of things were attended to during the day, and hear children cry, and fret, and complain? Or how would he have stood it if, like some poor woman, he had been ob-liged to raise a family of ten or twelve childliged to raise a family of ten or twelve child-ren, without help, spending months, years— all the prime of life—in washing, scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, nursing child-ren, fastened to the house and offspring, from morning till night, from night till morning, sick or well, storm or sursatine his nights often rendered miserable by watching over his children? How could be have stood all this and in addition to all other thoughts. this, and, in addition to all other troub, the curses and even violence of a drong companion? How could be have felt, and wearing out his very existence for his ten-der offspring and a worthless companies, to be abused and blamed! Job endures the biles and losses very well for a shor but they did not endure long enough to the length of his patience. Women but they did not endure long enough the length of his patience. Women her patience by a whole life of this she does not granble at her burdens are honestly of a pinion that a has more patience and Job, and of saying "the senance of Job," we say "the patience of woman."

THE GRAIN CROPS IN SOUTH CARE —We are satisfied that the duce the present year a pla grain for home use, notwe duce the present year a plant for home use, notwise are a few neighborhoods com almost destroyed by a cre where it is seriously mis and more entensive regions lands, will supply the desive regions in Georgis, States have almost totally wills Mountainer.